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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

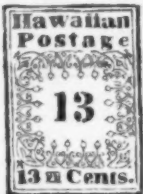
(Continued.)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Currency: 100c = \$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

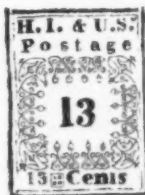
Type set, stamps printed on thin bluish wove paper, two varieties of each value differing from each other in minor details. Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ mm.



- 1 2c blue, 2 varieties
- 2 5c blue, 2 "
- 3 13c blue, 2 "

End of 1852.

Same impression, type and paper as preceding issue. Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ mm.



- 4 13c blue, 2 varieties
- May, 1853.

Engraved in *taille douce* on various papers, portrait of King Kamehameha III. Size 19×25 mm.

- 1° White wove paper, varying in thickness.



- 5 5c blue
- 6 5c dark blue
- 7 13c vermilion
- Varieties:
- a. With vertical lines before "five."
- 8 5c blue
- 9 5c dark blue
- b Surcharged with "5" in MS.



- 10 5c on 13c vermilion, black surcharge

We have met with several cancelled copies of this variety which, of late, compilers seem to have ignored, although about 30 years ago mention of it is to be found in Gray's catalogue, who states that stamps with this surcharge were sold at the postoffice as 5c stamps.

2° Thin bluish wove paper.

- 11 5c blue

Variety: With vertical lines before "5".

- 12 5c blue

Reprints.

1869.

On yellowish wove paper.

- 13 5c dark blue

- 14 13c vermilion

July, 1859.

Type set, printed in color on grayish blue wove paper, 10 varieties of each value, differing from one another in minor details.



Size 20x26mm. Plate I.

- 15 1c light blue, 10 varieties

- 16 2c black 10 "

1862.

Lithographed on white laid paper, portrait of King Kamehameha IV. Size 19x25 mm.



1° Vertically laid paper.

- 17 2c rose

2° Horizontally laid paper.

- 18 2c pale rose

January, 1863.

Same impression, type and paper as July, 1859, issue but printed in different colors. Plates II and III.

- 19 1c black, 10 varieties

- 20 2c pale blue, 10 varieties

Variety: *Tête bêche*.

- 21 1c black

April, 1864.

Same type, etc. as preceding issue, printed in black on various papers. Plates IV and V.

1° Bluish wove paper.

- 22 1c black, 10 varieties

- 23 2c " 10 "

2° White wove paper

- 24 1c black, 10 varieties

- 25 2c " 10 "

1864.

Engraved on white wove paper, portrait of King Kamehameha IV. Size 19x25½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 25a 2c vermilion

May, 1865.

Type set, printed in blue on bluish wove paper. Size 20x26 mm. Plate VI.



- 26 5c dark blue

Variety: *Tête Bêche*.

- 27 5c dark blue



Plate XI illustrates 10 varieties of a stamp which has been accepted by all cataloguers

for a great many years. While preparing this part of the present catalogue, we, of course, carefully examined all specimens that we could obtain, and we have finally arrived at the conclusion that the stamps of this type are concoctions and never had any existence in the Hawaiian Islands. This may appear a bold assertion, and we may be wrong in our conclusions, but the following reasons which we present will certainly show that our conclusions are the only ones that could be drawn from the data at hand, and we think the burden of proof now rests with those who claim the stamps to be genuine. It is stated that these stamps were printed in 1867 from the old setting up which was used for all previous type set stamps of the Hawaiian Islands and that they were produced by merely inserting the figures "5" in the center and in the bottom line of the inscription. A comparison of the plates presented herein will show plainly that while the length of the various lines in the stamps agree almost exactly in every one of the other plates, they differ materially from the others in the plate of this stamp. In the second place the "t" in the word "cents" is in every single instance a broken letter, and shows almost no trace, at the left, of the horizontal stroke. We must therefore conclude that the die from which these letters were moulded was defective, and if the old setting up was used it stands to reason that the same imperfections should have remained. It will, however, be observed in the above plate that every one of the t's is a perfect letter. Besides that, the paper on which these stamps are to be found is entirely different in quality from that of the previous issue of 5c stamps, and the color is considerably darker than the former. Another strong argument in support of our position is the absence of any necessity for the manufacture of a provisional stamp of the value of 5c, as the new stamps, which were printed by the American Bank Note Co., were received in 1866, and it does not seem likely that so small a supply was ordered that it had already run out in 1867. In a work which we have just received from the Hawaiian Islands, we find the following note, in an article on the history and description of Hawaiian postage stamps by Thomas G. Thrum, on the stamps that we are treating of: "This might properly be called an 'error stamp' from the fact that our Inter Island rates required no such denomination as a 5c stamp, and it must have occurred by substituting the figure "5" for that of the 1 or 2 in the former that happened to be standing in the office." From this it would appear that but very little is known of this stamp in the Islands themselves, and we believe that the collectors down there have accepted them simply on the strength of European authorities.

1865.

I. Same type as issue of 1864 printed in black on white laid paper. Plates VII and VIII.

28 1c black, 10 varieties

29 2c " 10 "

On some sheets the following varieties are to be found:

Varieties:

(a). NTER instead of INTER.

30 2c black (4th stamp)

(b). HA instead of HAWAIIAN.

31 1c black (10th stamp)

II. Type set, printed in blue on white wove paper, 10 varieties of each value differing from each other in minor details. Size 20x26 mm. Plates IX and X.



32 1c dark blue, 10 varieties

33 2c dark blue, 10 "

Notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Moens, in the latest edition of his catalogue, that the type set stamps of 1 and 2c were used as unpaid letter stamps, these stamps were used only to prepay Inter Island postage. Before 1859 all Inter Island mail matter was delivered free, but this was changed in 1859, and 1 and 2c stamps were to be used for prepayment of such matter.

The "Annual", an official publication of the Hawaiian post office, speaking of these stamps, says the following:

"The emission of the plain bordered numeral stamps followed close upon the establishment of Inter-Island Postage which we find to be by Act of Legislature of 1859; prior to this all inter-island mail matter passed through the office free, or by the hands of masters of coasters and others. The interest of Philatelists all over the world has been drawn to these emissions of numeral Stamps, and various are the designs and uses assigned for them. For the benefit of all such we would state that these were issued to meet the requirements under the new inter-island Postage Law, which was the first necessity for a one cent stamp.

"The plain bordered numerals are the only ones having the inter-island on them, as they were gotten up here to supply the requirements of the law of 1859, establishing in ter island postage. UKU LETA signifies postage and not paid letter, or local tax as has been assigned to it abroad. Many of these stamps are met with obliterated with pen strokes,

which was the method of cancellation by captains of coasters and others when letters were conveyed outside of the Post Office, in accordance with the law."

1866.

Engraved on white wove paper, portrait of King Kamehameha V. Size $19 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

34 5c dark blue

Varieties: 5c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.

35 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, (half of 5c, upper half)

36 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, (half of 5c, lower half)

1869.

Same type as issue of 1862, engraved on yellowish wove paper.

37 2c rose

This stamp, although printed in 1869, was not put upon into actual use until the end of 1889.

1871.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size $20 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

38 1c violet (Princess Victoria Kaiulani)

39 1c mauve

40 6c green (King Kamehameha V.)

41 6c bright green

42 18c red (M. Kahuana'aoa.)

43 18c light red

Variety: Unperforated.

44 6c green

January, 1875.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size $19 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated 12.



45 2c brown, (King Kalakaua)

46 12c black, (Prince Leleiohoku)

Varieties: 2c stamps cut in two, each half being used as a 1c.

a Cut in two diagonally.

47 1c brown (half of 2c, upper half)

48 1c brown (half of 2c, lower half)

b Cut in two horizontally.

49 1c brown, (half of 2c, upper half)

50 1c brown, (half of 2c, lower half)

c Cut in two vertically.

51 1c brown, (half of 2c, right half)

52 1c brown, (half of 2c, left half)

May, 1882.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 20×26 mm.

Perforated 12.



53 1c blue (Princess Kaiulani)

54 10c black (King Kalakaua)

55 15c brown red (Queen Kapiolani)

August, 1882.

Same type as issue of 1876-82, engraved on white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

56 1c green

57 2c rose

58 5c ultramarine

Varieties :

a. 2c stamps cut in two, each half being used as a 1c.

1° Cut in two diagonally.

59 1c rose, (half of 2c, upper half)

60 1c rose, (half of 2c, lower half)

2° Cut in two vertically.

61 1c rose, (half of 2c, right half)

62 1c rose, (half of 2c, left half)

3° Cut in two horizontally.

63 1c rose, (half of 2c, upper half)

64 1c rose, (half of 2c, lower half)

b. Unperforated.

65 2c rose

66 5c ultramarine

1883.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size 20x26 mm.



Perforated 12.

67 25c slate purple, (Statue of King Kamehameha I.)

68 50c vermilion, (King Kalakaua)

69 \$1.00 " (Queen Emma)

January, 1884.

Same type and impression as issue of 1875-82.

Perforated 12.

70 10c vermilion

71 12c mauve

1885.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 12.

72 10c red brown

November 1891.

Engraved on white wove paper, portrait of Queen Kamakaeha Liliuokalani.



Size 19x25 mm.

Perforated 12.

73 2c violet
Varieties : 2c stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as a 1c.

74 1c violet, (half of 2c, upper half)

75 1c violet, (half of 2c, lower half)

ENVELOPES.

1883.

Stamp (View of the town and harbor of Honolulu) lithographed in upper right corner on white wove paper.



1° Size 138x76mm.

201 1c green

202 2c rose

203 5c blue

2° Size 138x76mm with three dotted lines for address.

204 2c rose

3° Size 150x85mm.

205 1c green

206 2c rose

207 4c vermilion

208 5c blue

209 10c black

4° Size 150x85mm. Inside of envelope surfaced with blue.

210 2c rose

211 4c vermilion

212 5c blue

213 10c black

5° Size 240x104mm.

214 10c black

1891.

Same type as preceding issue but stamp engraved instead of lithographed on white wove paper.

1° Size 150x85mm.

- 215 1c green
216 2c rose
217 4c orange red

2° Size 150x85mm. Inside of envelope surfaced with blue.

- 218 4c orange red

COUNTERFEITS.

Type set Series.

The stamps of the first issue, being extremely rare, have of course, been extensively counterfeited. In our experience, we have never met with any dangerous counterfeits that would bear the slightest comparison with the genuine, but as so few collectors have the means of comparing these stamps, we shall give a few points to help them distinguish the counterfeits from the genuine. The counterfeits are on a thicker and whiter paper than the genuine, these being on a very thin bluish letter paper. Secondly, in the counterfeits the corners of the double lined frame are perfect, while we have never seen a genuine one in which one or two of the corners were not open.

The type set stamps of 1859-65 issue have been extensively counterfeited some of them being very dangerous, but most of them can be distinguished by the corners, and also by the paper which is generally thicker than in the genuine. But we have seen some counterfeits on which the corner test failed. In these cases the following test will be sufficient to detect the forgeries:—In the counterfeits the horizontal dash of the "t" in cents shows plainly on both sides, and the lower curve of the "t" is more accentuated. In the genuine the dash only shows to the right and sometimes not at all. The curve is very slight.

Engraved Series.

The stamps of the engraved series, with one exception, are easily told from the counterfeits, which are lithographed and consequently not as finely printed as the genuine; the exception is the 13c of 1853 issue, of which a very fine counterfeit was made in this country a few years ago. It was engraved in *taille douce* and closely resembles the genuine. It, however, can be distinguished from the genuine by the right hand frame, which in the counterfeit is formed by a single thin line instead of two lines, as in the genuine.

HAYTI.

Currency: 100c=1 GOURDE=\$1.00
U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 18x22 mm.



- 1 1c vermilion on yellowish
2 2c purple on pale lilac
3 3c bistre on yellowish
4 3c bistre on pale bistre
5 5c green on greenish
6 7c blue on grayish
7 20c chocolate on brownish

Varieties:

- a. On white paper.
8 2c purple
b. Period after '2'.
9 2c purple on pale lilac

In this and subsequent issues the figures of value are not always placed in the centre of the shield, sometimes higher, sometimes lower and sometimes more to the right or left. In the '20c' the '2' will be sometimes higher than the '0' or vice versa.

1882.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 13.

- 10 1c deep vermilion on yellowish
11 1c vermilion on yellowish
12 2c purple on pale lilac
13 2c reddish purple on pale lilac
14 3c bistre on pale bistre
15 3c deep bistre on pale bistre
16 5c green on greenish
17 5c yellow green on greenish
18 7c blue on grayish
19 20c chocolate on brownish

Varieties: Unperforated vertically.

- 20 2c purple on pale lilac
21 5c green on greenish
22 20c chocolate on brownish

1883.

Same type as preceding issue but printed on white wove paper.

Perforated 13.

- 23 1c vermilion
24 2c purple
25 3c pale bistre
26 5c yellow green
27 7c ultramarine

Variety: Unperforated horizontally.

- 28 1c vermilion

The preceding issues were all printed from the same plate. This is noticeable by faint traces or remnants of an inner frame to the shield with numeral of value, which are not to be found in subsequent issues.

1886.

Same as preceding issue but die retouched; especially noticeable in figure of value which is a trifle smaller. White wove paper.

- 1° Perforated 16.
 29 1c rose vermillion
 30 2c deep purple
 31 3c gray
 32 5c yellow green
 33 7c dark blue
 34 20c red brown
 2° Perforated 14.
 35 2c deep purple
 36 3c light brown
 37 5c yellow green
 38 7c dark blue
 39 20c red brown

End 1886.

Same type as preceding issue but re-engraved; all have figures of value larger and the 1 and 2c have face shaded by straight lines crossed at right angles.



Perforated 13.

- 40 1c vermillion
 41 2c purple
 42 5c green

End 1887.

Typographed on white wove paper, portrait of President Salomon.
 Size 20½x25 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 43 1c carmine
 44 2c purple
 45 2c light purple
 46 3c blue
 47 5c green
Variety: Unperforated.
 48 3c blue

End 1890.

Provisional issue.

3c stamps of preceding issue surcharged in red with new value.



Perforated 14.

- 49 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Double surcharge
 50 2x2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 b. Triple surcharge.
 51 2cx2cx2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 c. "Deu" instead of "Deux".
 52 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 d. "Eux" instead of "Deux".
 53 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 e. "Deuxx" instead of "Deux".
 54 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 f. "Di" instead of "Deux".
 55 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 g. "Ux" instead of "Deux".
 56 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 h. "Deux" instead of "Deux".
 57 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 i. "Dei" instead of "Deux".
 58 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 j. "Deu cen" instead of "Deuxcent."
 59 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 k. "Deu cent" instead of "Deuxcent."
 60 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 l. No period after "Cent."
 61 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge
 m. Unsevered pair, one with and one without surcharge.
 62 2c on 3c blue, red surcharge

1891.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20½x24 mm.



Perforated 13.

- 63 1c violet
 64 1c deep violet
 65 2c blue
 66 3c slate
 67 3c lilac

68 5c orange

69 7c red

Varieties:

a. Unperforated vertically.

70 3c lilac

71 7c red

b. Unperforated.

72 7c red

c. Figures of value small.

73 3c lilac

74 3c slate

d. Top of '5' 2¼ mm. at left and 2 mm. at right.

75 5c orange

e. Figure of value larger (4½ mm).

76 5c orange



This cut represents a hand stamp used from 1887-89, in those parts of Hayti which at that time were occupied by Gen. Hypolite, to show that postage had been paid. It cannot, however, be classed as a provisional stamp, it being nothing better than the hand stamps used before the appearance of postage stamps.



Of the 3 above cuts, the first two are humbugs created years ago; the 3d is probably an essay.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good counterfeits of the stamps of Hayti.

HELGOLAND.

Currency—12 PFENNIG—1 SCHILLING.

16 SCHILLINGS = 1 MARK CURRENT = 28C

U. S. CURRENCY.

100 PFENNIG = 1 SCHILLING = 1 MARK = 24C

U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 1st, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper, portrait of Queen Victoria; the head embossed without color. Size 19x21½ mm.

**Rouletted.**

1 ½sh green, corners of rectangle rose

2 1sh rose, corners of rectangle green

3 2sh green, frame rose

4 6sh rose, frame green

Reprints.

1879.

1° Unperforated.

5 ½sh green, corners of rectangle rose

6 1sh rose, corners of rectangle green

7 2sh green, frame rose

8 6sh rose, frame green

2° Rouletted.

9 ½sh green, corners of rectangle rose

10 1sh rose, corners of rectangle green

3° Perforated 13½x14.

11 2sh green, frame rose

12 6sh rose, frame green

1887-92.

1° Rouletted.

13 ½sh green, corners of rectangle rose

14 1sh rose, corners of rectangle green

15 2sh green, frame rose

16 6sh rose, frame green

2° Perforated 13½x14½.

17 2sh green, frame rose

18 6sh rose, frame green.

July, 1869.

Same type and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 13½x14.

19 ½sh green, corners rose

20 1sh rose, corners green

Reprints.

1879.

Perforated 13½x14.

21 ½sh green, corners rose

22 1sh rose, corners green

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 54 M1-1sh frame green, inscription black,
green and red
55 M5-5sh frame green, inscription black,
green, red and yellow

1879-92.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sh green, corners rose
24 1sh rose, corners green

August, 1873.

Same type as preceding issue.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

- 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval green, frame rose
26 $\frac{3}{4}$ sh oval and frame at sides rose, frame
at top and bottom green
27 $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh oval rose, frame green
Variety: Error, colors reversed.
28 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval rose, frame green

Reprints.

1879.

1° Unperforated.

- 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval green, frame rose
30 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval rose, frame green
31 $\frac{3}{4}$ sh oval and frame at sides rose, frame
at top and bottom green
32 $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh oval rose, frame green
2° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.
33 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval rose, frame green
34 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval green, frame rose
35 $\frac{3}{4}$ sh oval and frame at sides rose, frame
at top and bottom green
36 $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh oval rose, frame green

1887-92.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval rose, frame green
38 $\frac{1}{4}$ sh oval green, frame rose
39 $\frac{3}{4}$ sh oval and frame at sides rose, frame
at top and bottom green
40 $1\frac{1}{2}$ sh oval rose, frame green

The reprints of the preceding issue can be distinguished from the originals:

1st. By the color of the impression which is brighter in the reprints.

2nd. By the paper, which is thicker in the originals and by the gum which in the originals is yellowish and thick instead of thin and white as in the reprints.

January, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper, head embossed without color, value in German and English currency. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm.

The 1, 2, 25 and 50pf have white letters in the inscription.



Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

- 41 1pf-1 farthing rose, oval green
42 2pf-2 farthings green, oval rose
43 5pf-3 farthings rose, oval green
44 10pf-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence green, oval rose
45 25pf-3 pence rose, oval green
46 50pf-6 pence green, oval rose

Variety: Head inverted.

- 47 1pf-1 farthing rose, oval green
Whether this was done accidentally or on purpose is yet to be known.

Reprints.

1887-92.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 48 1pf-1 farthing rose, oval green
49 2pf-2 farthings green, oval rose

June, 1876.

Typographed on white wove paper, coat of arms in green, red and white, with yellow frame. Size $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.



- 50 3pf-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ farthings green, coat of arms
white, green, red and yellow
51 20 pf-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence rose, coat of arms
white, green, red and yellow

Reprints.

1887-92.

1° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

- 52 3pf-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ farthings green, coat of arms
in green, red and white

2° Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

- 53 3pf-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence green, coat of arms
in green, red and white

August, 1879.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21$.



ENVELOPES.

TRESS.



H

February, 1875.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner.
White wove paper.



Size 148x85 mm. Tress H.
101 10pf-1½ pence red

Reprints.

1880-92.

1° Size 148x85 mm. No tress.
102 10pf-1½ pence red

2° On squares of paper and not on entire envelope.

103 10pf-1½ pence red

The impression of the originals is much sharper and clearer than in the reprints. The embossing in the latter is very faint.

July, 1879.

Provisional issue.

Envelope of preceding issue surcharged in black.



Size 148x85 mm. Tress H.
104 20pf-2½p on 10pf red

WRAPPERS.

April, 1878.

White wove paper, double lined border.
Size 350x74 mm.



151 3pf-2 farthings green

152 5pf-3 farthings red

153 10pf-1½ pence blue

Variety: The two lines of border close together.

154 3pf-2 farthings green

Reprints.

1881.

1° Size 350x74 mm.

155 3pf-2 farthings green

156 5pf-3 farthings red

157 10pf-1½ pence blue

2° On squares of paper not on entire wrappers.

158 3pf-2 farthings green

159 5pf-3 farthings red

160 10pf-1½ pence blue

The originals can be told from the reprints by the clearness and sharpness of the impression, especially distinguishable in the shading of the shield, which in the reprints is blurred. Also in the lower left border of the shield there is a shade line which shows only very faintly in the reprints.

COUNTERFEITS.

Although none of the stamps of Heligoland are scarce, there are several counterfeits of those of the 1867-73 issues, but most of these are told by the perforation which is different from that of the genuine, and by the head which shows hardly any embossing. However, there is one kind of counterfeits which are splendidly made and will easily deceive the average collector. The perforation is correct but the color is paler and watery and the stamps are a trifle larger, 10x21 mm. The head is also slightly different, and not as well embossed. The wrappers have also been splendidly counterfeited, they are, however, readily detected by the distance between the lines of the border, which is over 1 mm. in the counterfeits, while in the genuine it is less than ¾ mm. Original Heligoland stamps of the early issues, especially cancelled ones, are quite scarce, so that in order to supply the demand for these, and at the same time to help the sale of reprints, forged cancellations have been placed on

them. In order to assist collectors in distinguishing genuinely cancelled Heligoland stamps from those with counterfeited can-

cancellations we illustrate below all known genuine cancellations and explain how to distinguish the counterfeits from these:



1



2



3



4



5

HELGOLAND

6

HELGOLAND

7

RITZEBÜTTEL

8



9

Aus Helgoland
über Cuxhaven

10

GEESTEMÜNDE
ZOLLYEREIN
19 8 72 * 2-3.N.

11



12



13



14



15

No. 1. Day before the month. Used from 1868-72.

No. 1a. Same as No. 1 except that the month is placed before the day. Used from 1873 to 1874.

No. 2. Used from 1875 to 1884.

No. 3. Used in 1885 until July.

No. 4. Alteration of No. 3, used from July 1883 to 1890.

No. 5. German stamp used on August 10, 1890.

The fact that this last stamp was used only on one day is explained as follows:

The transfer of the Island of Heligoland from England to Germany took place at a quarter to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of August 9th, and in order to arrange the accounts of the postoffice it was closed on that day. However all letters mailed on the previous day were to be forwarded if prepaid with Heligoland stamps, and these were cancelled with the German cancellation stamp on August 10. All letters mailed on the 9th of August, after the transfer of the Islands had been completed, had to be prepaid with German stamps, and any found prepaid with Heligoland stamps were rejected and not cancelled.

No. 6 is found only on the first issue of Heligoland stamps, and No. 7 on all issues except the first. No. 8 is said to have been used only on the perforated shilling stamps of the 1869 issue.

The cancellations from 9 to 15 are the cancellations used in Hamburg, Cuxhaven and

Geestemunde on ship-letters coming from Heligoland. Letters mailed on the steamers from Heligoland were not cancelled at the Island, but were cancelled at the ports above mentioned.

The following are a few of the counterfeits that are known up to date:

No. 1. Like No. 2, inscription often "D. E. 17", year almost always "188", color dark bluish black, somewhat blotted and looks as though drawn in ink, otherwise a good imitation.

No. 2. Similar to preceding; lines broken, rather dirty black color and poorly drawn.

No. 3. Large inscriptions, the letters resembling those of illustration No. 3. The year is absent.

No. 4. Pale ink and bad drawing, size somewhat similar to the preceding. This cancellation appears to have been made by lithography and is found on the Hamburg counterfeits.

No. 5. Heligoland in straight line.

No. 6. AUS Heligoland, imitation of No. 9.

Nos. 5 and 6 are to be found on the Hamburg counterfeits and are poor imitations. The color is too pale and the printing too even.

There are other counterfeits which do not resemble any of the original cancellations, and it is therefore not necessary to enumerate them here.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 18.)

1863-66.—OFFICIAL ESSAYS.

Besides the artist's proofs of the laureated stamps in black on thin paper, and among which we have mentioned the 5c which was never placed in circulation, we wish to speak of the numerous essays in all sorts of colors which were printed at the mint at this period, not only from the plates of the laureated stamps, but also from those of the earlier issues.

We have not as yet been able to discover for what reason these stamps were printed, nor the exact time, but we suppose, to judge from the colors, that they were impressions in fugitive ink, doubtless aniline, such as we have seen on the sample books of Lorilleux, a manufacturer of printing inks, which were tried in order to put a stop to the washing of stamps of which we have spoken before.

These impressions are in entire sheets on ordinary paper or on cardboard.

TYPE 1849 (LIBERTY.)

10c bistre, various shades

20c " claret, rose, green, rose on gray, black on white, black on gray, black on rose, numerous shades.

25c blue, sky blue, lilac blue, etc., lilac and violet, numerous shades.



Plate I.

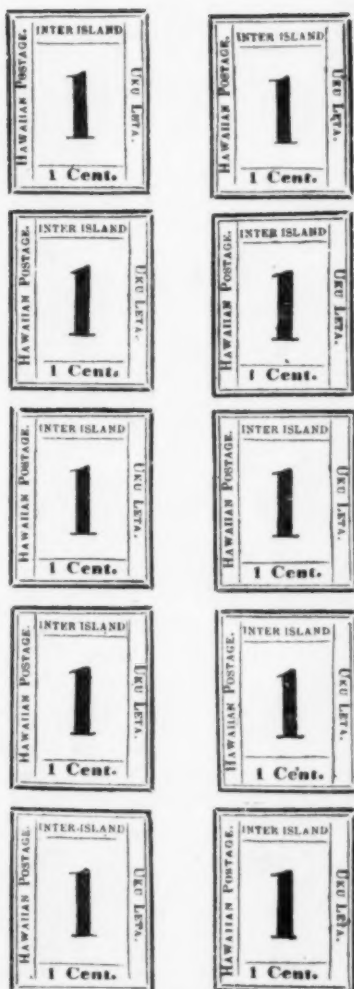


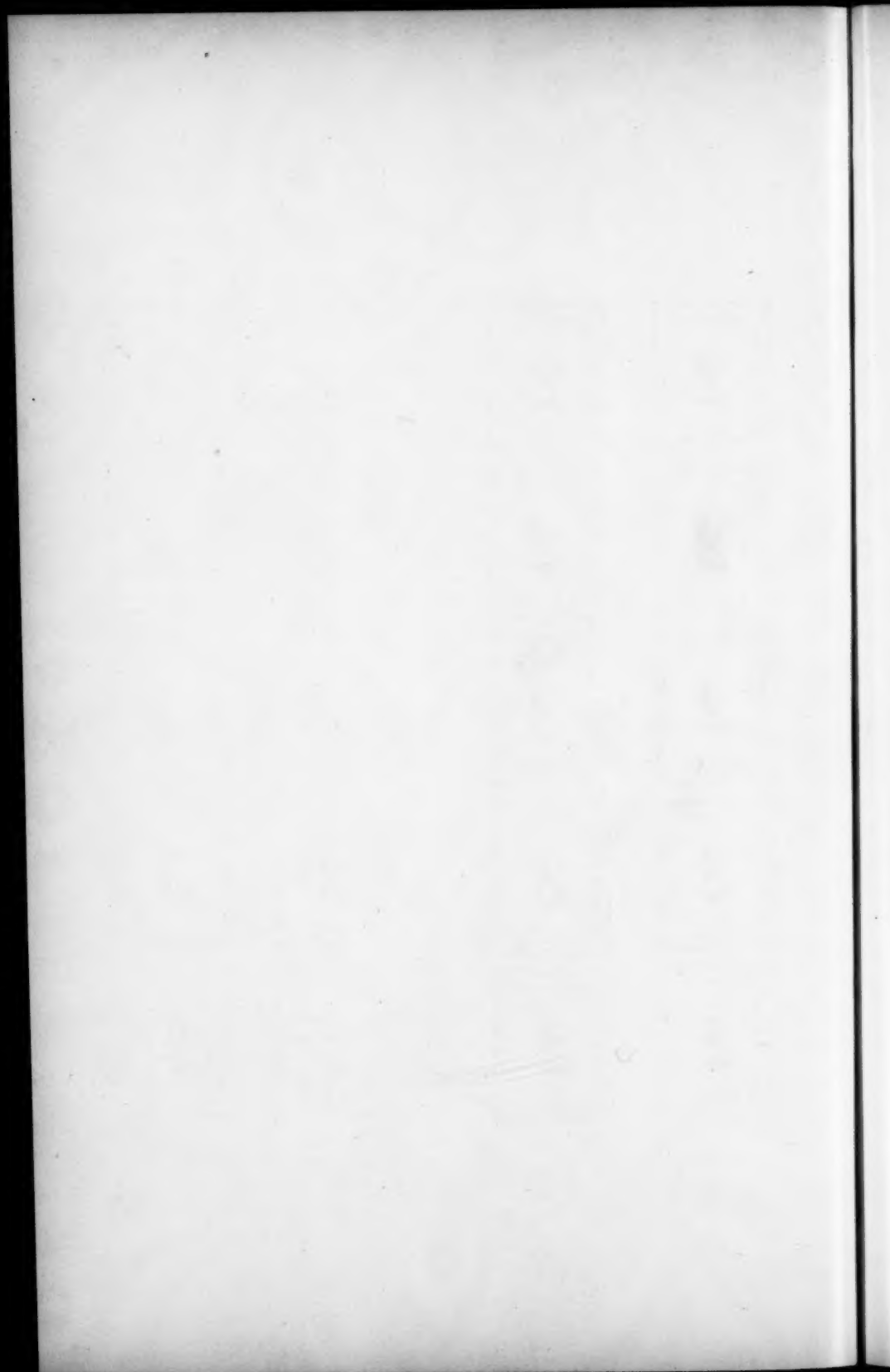
Plate II.



Plate V.



Plate VI.



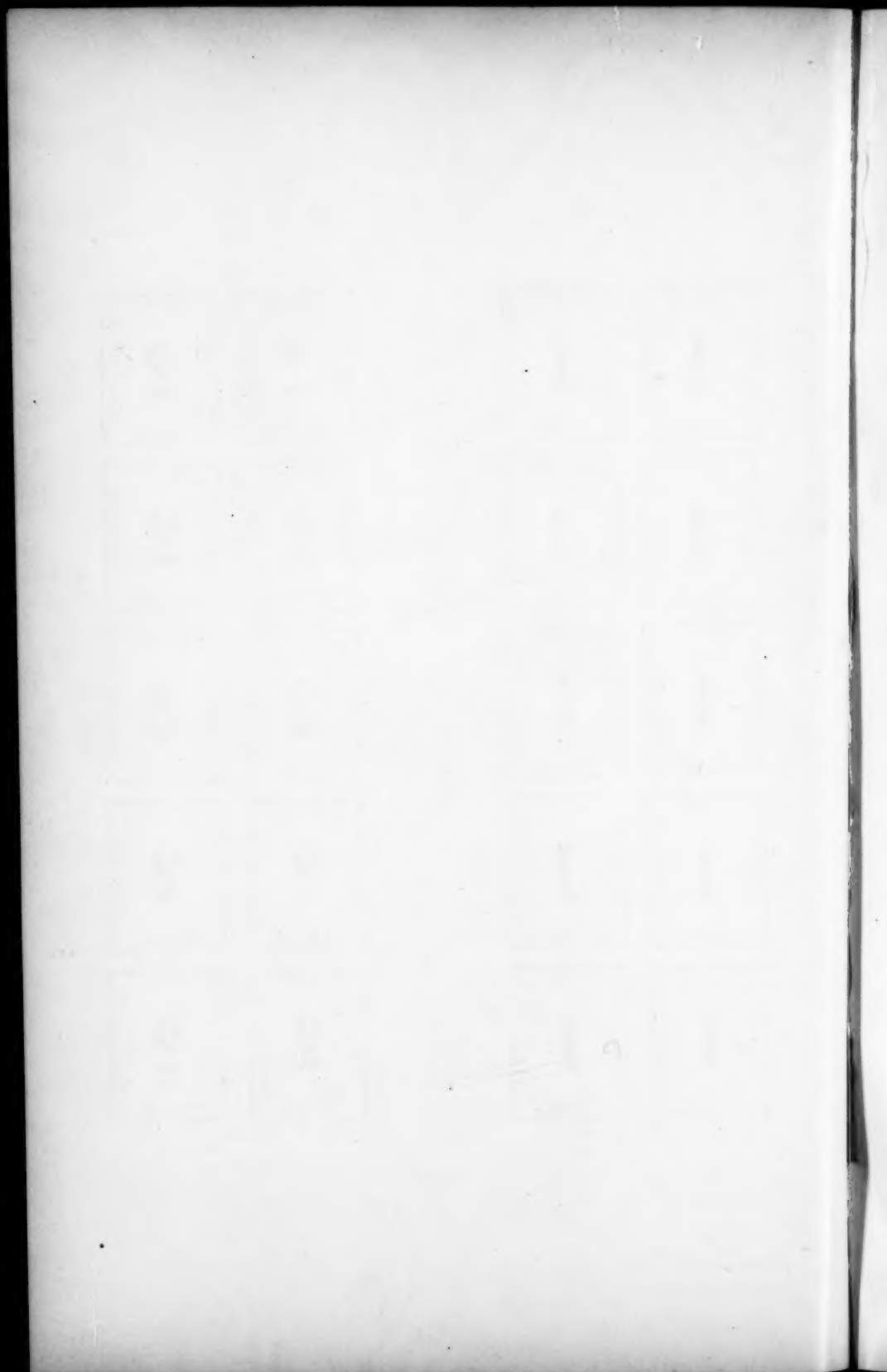
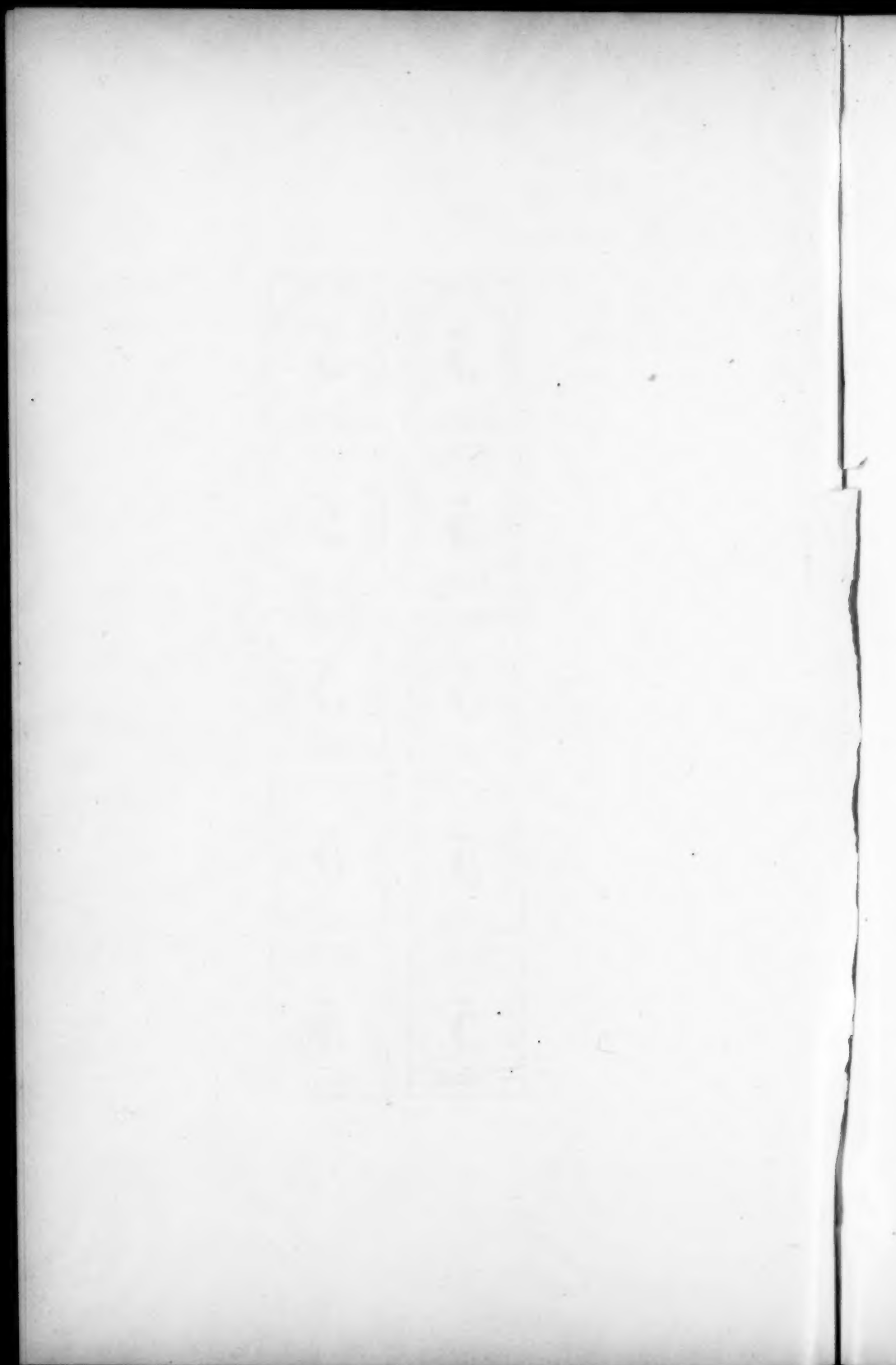




Plate XI.



TYPE 1853 (UNLAUREATED HEAD OF EMPEROR.)

10c black on yellow, black on green,

20c gray black, brown, reddish, numerous shades.

25c violet, lilac, red, dark blue, sky blue, very pale blue, red brown, yellow brown, pale brown, bistre, yellow, green, dark green, etc., very numerous varieties.

Of the laureated types we have seen the following as essays, unperforated: 2c chestnut, in fugitive ink (this was written on the margin), 4c blue, impression on both sides on pelure paper.

Finally, we have the following of the stamps then in use, in beautiful bright colors and papers; these have been erroneously called errors of impressions:

4c bronze, color of the 1c	
4c brown, " " 2c	
4c green, " " 5c	
30c bistre, " " 10c	
30c blue, " " 20c	
30c rose, " " 80c	
30c lilac, " " 5fr.	
30c dark lilac	

1864.—REPRINTS OF THE STAMPS OF 1849-53.

Numerous requests from collectors for complete collections of French postage stamps were addressed almost daily to the Director General of Posts, to the Ministers, and even to the Emperor and Empress by distinguished persons from all countries who wished to satisfy some collecting friends. The stock of old stamps being exhausted, there remained no other means of satisfying these demands at low prices except to reprint all the stamps of 1849-50 (Liberty), of 1852 (Presidency), and of the two values 25c blue and 1fr carmine of the Empire, issue of 1853.

This reprinting was done at the Paris Mint from the old plates.

These reprints are easily distinguished from the old stamps, as their colors, even that of the black, are all brighter.

The 20c blue, head of the Republic which, as we have said, was never put into use, was nevertheless reprinted at the same time as the regular series.

VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS.

We give herewith the type of an essay proposed by Mr. ——— who



offered to print these stamps by typography by means of a cylinder press, on endless paper. In fact, we saw those essays, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, in long strips which reached up to the ceiling. We do not know for what reason the plates were composed, not as usual in vertical rows, but alternately like bricks in a wall. This, as it appears to us, would have presented great

difficulty in perforating, but essays exist unperforated and perforated. The impression is by typography in color on white paper: black, rose, red, blue.

The question of creating postal envelopes had often been mentioned. The Budget of the Empire presented to the Chambers on the 13th of January, 1863, contained the following passage: "It has been thought that the public would find its correspondence greatly facilitated if prepayment of letters could be made by means of envelope stamp, in advance. The Minister has decided that the public should be permitted to have their envelopes supplied with a stamp similar to that of the postage stamps, and the means for carrying this into effect are to be prepared, and it is hoped that this measure will soon be carried into execution."

This promise not being realized, the inventor, Mr. Renard, set to work to invent a machine for the printing of postal envelopes. He wrote us at this period a long letter which appeared in the "*Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*" of June 15th, 1866, and we cannot do any better than to reproduce the principal passages: "You know that I have invented a machine for the manufacture of envelopes, by which the folding of the paper, the inking and stamping, the gumming and folding are done automatically.

"This machine, worked by a single person and requiring but an insignificant amount of steam power, can produce 20,000 specimens in 10 hours. The invention of it enables me to offer to the government envelopes, letter sheets and bands all cut, gummed and stamped, at a price much lower than that which at present is being paid for postage stamps in sheets.

"Several dies have been engraved after my designs. They are 6 in number, and refer only to postage stamps; the others are fancy designs on various subjects. I shall now speak only of the postage stamp designs, which were executed in the following order: The first is in relief in cameo style on a groundwork of color (then follows description), and as for finish and chasteness, this first design is to my idea the best of all. It was engraved by Esparon.

"This essay in relief was struck chiefly in blue, brown, green, rose, orange and red on envelopes of various papers. There are also proofs in silver and gold.



"The second design is not in relief, and is almost an exact reproduction of the first (then follows description of the differences which distinguish it). It is more elongated than the first; the crown and ribbons which hold the medallion are not quite as close to it; the letters, the label at the bottom and the figures are smaller and the pearls are replaced by a running arabesque. It was engraved by Mr. Beltz; printed chiefly in two tints, in the colors of the stamps in use; green, chestnut, bistre, blue, brown, red, rose.



"The third die in relief differs considerably from the others (then follows the description). It was engraved by Mr. Trottin, and printed principally in green, brown, lilac and blue on envelopes of thin paper.



"The fourth die is square (then follows the description), the letters 'R.T.' and the word FINANCE were on a separate block and could be changed. Engraved by Mr. Trottin, printed chiefly in rose, blue and green on paper of the same shade.

"These sheets were printed in fine style partly by Mr. Paul Dupont at Paris, and partly by Silbermann at Strasburg by typography in two shades. The average price for the typographic impressions alone is for a large order fr. 3 per 1,000 sheets or 25 Centimes per 1,000 stamps, and this price included the profit ordinarily large enough on work of this character. Besides that, there need be no question of the character of the work on the dies, as everyone knows well that, by paying the artists a sufficient amount, perfection can be obtained, although good engravers are rare. It is merely a question of combining, by means of the machine, three very delicate processes into one, and of achieving for the state an annual saving of 100,000 frs., while giving at the same time the advantage of the reduction in price to the public. This argument has been calculated on the statistics of 1864, and it should increase in direct proportion to the increase in consumption.



"The fifth die is a reproduction of the last issue of stamps somewhat exaggerated in size. The figures, as you can see by the engraving, are replaced by zeros. It was engraved by Bœrcux and printed in a great many shades.



"The sixth and last die is a reproduction of the existing stamp of 2c which was engraved by M. J. Best, and was printed only in black on account of the value which was indicated in figures. I shall not reproduce it in color.

"By means of 100 duplicate cuts, sheets were printed, each one of which contained 12 stamps and could produce 12 envelopes of large square commercial size, that is if the sheets were folded into quarters.

"This is what I have proven and what I have offered. I cannot say that I have been repulsed, although the project is still hanging fire. I also cannot say that it will be adopted within any particular stated time. It is certain, however, that for the present the consideration of it has been postponed.

"I know that at the mint and elsewhere they have been quite busy imitating my stamps in relief. I regret that I was not officially informed of this fact, as I should have taken real pleasure in sending to these gentlemen some proofs which would have made their work quicker and easier. It is true that stamps in relief are very easy, in comparison, to counterfeit. They have this in common with those of England and Germany.

"It is also true, and this is unfortunate, that everything can be counterfeited, some things more perfectly than others. My stamps were printed some by the coining engine and some by typography with ordinary printers' ink obtained at the nearest shop. Thanks to a combination between Mr. Dulos, whose ability you are aware of, and myself, we can produce specimens very difficult to counterfeit, but the result obtained would scarcely compensate for the expense necessary for their production. Besides that, the counterfeiters must be credited with scientific knowledge and experience, and I can fortunately state that those who possess this knowledge can, by an honest use of their faculties obtain a remuneration sufficient to overcome any temptation to use means so dangerous and vile."

We must add that Mr. Renard was paid a large sum for his idea, and that his researches, work and application were absolutely without result.

The letter contains a passage which forms the text of all inventors and people of a complaining temperament, who do not meet with the encouragement that they deserve, but on the contrary have to fight against ill-wishers and against the power of apathy which paralyze them.

This has been the fate of all authors of new ideas who have confided their woes to us, the only reward that they have reaped for their work is to find a few of their precious stamps preserved by collectors.

1868.—TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

The use of telegraph stamps in France is due to Mr. Bosredon, Council of State, who was at this time one of the principal collectors of postage stamps. The reasons presented to the Chambers on the 14th of March, 1866, by Messrs. Bosredon and Cuvier, commissioners of the government, contains the following passages:

"The object of article VII is to introduce an innovation in the joint interests of the service and of the public. The constantly increasing use of telegraphic communication brings to the windows of the offices, particularly at

certain hours of the day, a large number of persons. The public must frequently wait a very long time before they can pay the tax imposed on despatches. The creation of special stamps, called despatch-stamps, will provide the means of avoiding this inconvenience to persons familiar with the cost of telegraphic despatches. By prepaying their despatches, they are saved the annoying delays, and besides that, the public service will be greatly facilitated without damage to anyone, as it is well understood that persons may reserve the right to pay the amount only after the number of words in their despatches has been verified by the agent of the administration. The new stamps will also have a real utility for persons who live in the country, far from the telegraph offices, as it enables them to have their despatches carried to the offices by a messenger. A despatch, previously prepaid and put into an envelope, can be carried by the coachman or by the driver of a stage coach who passes near the office, and a reply can be received by the same means. With these facilities it is expected that this will furnish the means of telegraphic communication to a great many people for whom its employment has, until now, been extremely difficult and troublesome.

"The use of despatch stamps appears already to have been authorized in Belgium, in Spain and in Prussia. We would have liked to present to you the results which have been obtained, but the experiment has been too recent and the communications from the administrations of telegraphs are still too incomplete to present to you in any tangible shape. Besides that, our service is sufficiently well and completely organized for the experiment which we propose, and we need not fear any of the dangers which may have presented themselves elsewhere."

The law relating to these stamps was passed on June 13th, 1866, and the design determined by Imperial Decree, published on May 8th, 1867. The issue took place on January 1st, 1868.

ESSAYS.

In the collection of Mr. Monnerot, we know of an artists' proof printed in black. Several collectors obtained essays in the colors adopted.

January 1st, 1868.—ISSUE OF UNPERFORATED TELEGRAPH STAMPS.



The design, somewhat larger than that of the postage stamps, represents the Imperial Eagle, firmly seated, and is signed "Oudiné". This eagle had already been used, chiefly for revenue stamps, where the dimensions are somewhat smaller, but the design identical. The bees in the upper corners are conventional, and are generally badly made, and these are so in particular. The engraving is in relief, and the impression in mediocre typography in color on white paper. The sheet was composed of 10 rows of 10 or 100 in all.

25c rose
 50c green
 1 fr. yellow orange
 2 fr. violet

VARIETIES :

25c dark rose
 25c pale rose
 50c green
 50c yellow green
 1fr. dark yellow orange
 1fr. bright yellow orange
 2fr. dark violet
 2fr. bright violet

The administration soon found, on account of the objections which were raised, the mistake that they had made in neglecting the important, now almost indispensable convenience, which permitted of separating postage stamps without the use of a pair of scissors. It remedied this very quickly, but the unperforated stamps which had already been sold were not exchanged, and were used until the stock was exhausted, and this took a very long time.

January 14th, 1868.—The same stamps perforated 12½.

25c rose
 50c green
 1fr. yellow orange
 2fr. violet

The varieties of shade are unimportant. Some of the stamps appear on bluish paper and when similar stamps are placed close to them the paper appears slightly yellowish.

25c dark rose
 25c pale rose
 50c green
 50c bright green
 50c yellow green
 1fr. pale orange
 1fr. bright yellow orange
 2fr. violet
 2fr. pale violet
 2fr. lilac

We do not find among the perforated stamps the 2fr. dark violet of the unperforated. These stamps are sometimes found on the regular despatch blanks, which are to be obtained at the offices, and sometimes on despatches written on any paper that the sender found at hand. Telegraph stamps were not used for any great length of time in France, as the experiment was not deemed successful. The principal inconvenience was the following: The public prepaid despatches in advance if it was desired and threw them into the boxes instead of handing them to the employe at the window who counted the words; but it happened frequently that telegrams were insufficiently prepaid, which necessitated the return of the despatches to the sender, a complication and delay which the telegraph service could hardly afford. We shall soon see the events which put them out of use.

CANCELLATION.



The cancellation of telegraph stamps was done with a special stamp with which every telegraph bureau was supplied, and it differs from that of the postal bureau in the frame which was formed of an undulating line. It bore the date of the deposit of the despatch and the name of the bureau, and was generally stamped in black and at times in blue, on the 25 and 50. The cancellation sometimes consisted simply of a cross made with the pen.

(To be Continued.)

THE NEW STAMP OF CAUCA.



BOSTON, July 16, 1892.

PUBLISHERS OF AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

My attention has just been called to the article in your May number in regard to the Cauca stamp, and as I am asked to "rise and explain" I do so with pleasure.

Undoubtedly the article was written in good faith, honest intent and firm belief that the facts were being given, nevertheless, rarely have so many errors and misstatements been crowded into so short an article. It would have been well to have taken more care to obtain the facts before condemning so positively and especially before reflecting upon a very honorable gentleman.

Instead of "never having had stamps of its own," there have been from 1879 to 1891 five different emissions.

1st emission	100	Stamps, value	5	cents each.
2d	"	250	"	5
3rd	"	500	"	5
4th	"	1000	"	5
5th	"	8000	"	5
		3000	"	10

The decrees in reference to the above are on file at Quibdo and Popayan, and undoubtedly a copy can be had by any one willing to pay for it. I paid a party in Quibdo five dollars to make a copy for me.

A special tax *has been* collected by the post offices of the State, and in the decrees above referred to, mention is made that postage must be collected according to the weight of the package. One document that I have, sent by the Judge of the District of the Atrato to the Judge of the District of Murri not only has six stamps, but gives the name of a party from whom the value of the stamps should be collected.

The State *does not* carry letters gratuitously. There is the decree to the contrary, and I have a large package of envelopes with cancelled stamps and giving the addresses of many different parties who received them. These addresses I will furnish to any one desirous of further investigating the subject. When I was in Quibdo a few months ago, the sale of the stamps of the last emission had been stopped, on that account letters were being sent marked with the amount of postage that must be collected and signed with the name of the postmaster.

The writer of the article was perhaps right "to doubt the stamp" in view of the many things that have occurred in Colombia, but he *was not* right in doubting the stamp for the reasons given, and if instead of stating that it was "worth no more than its predecessors" he had stated it was worth less he would have given me a better opportunity to agree with him. A fine specimen of the first issue is well worth \$500.00 while 20 or 30 cents will easily obtain a specimen of the last.

The reflection cast upon Mr. Rey is decidedly uncalled for. Mr. Rey is probably the only gentleman in Colombia holding an important office who openly admits that his political sympathies are with the party obnoxious to the present party in power. Mr. Rey keeps his office at the request of all the principal men of all parties at Quibdo, and to my certain knowledge he refused to accept the office of Governor of the Province, and to his letter of resignation as postmaster he was earnestly requested by the Government to remain. He is also the duly appointed party to look after the interests of several companies.

"The State of Cauca still has no stamps, as it has no use for them. The circuit of the postal service is very limited as it reaches only a few small villages, to and from which the service of the National postoffice is not very reliable and no charge is made for transportation." Of the above, the part that states that the postal service is limited and not reliable, I readily agree to, but all the rest is as far from the truth as it is possible to get.

The State of Cauca has had five emissions as before stated, but although they were ordered to be entered as "State Stamps" and accounts kept accordingly, yet I doubt if they were ever used outside of the Province of Atrato.

The Province of the Atrato includes the Northern part of the State as far as the dividing line between the river Atrato running North and the river San Juan running South. In the whole of this province that includes one of the largest navigable rivers in South America and on which Steamers have been running for some years, that has two towns in each of which a large number of Custom House officials are constantly kept, and of which the nearest town is two hundred miles from Quibdo, that in addition has some twenty-five other towns or villages, there is but the one National postoffice of Quibdo. If any of the other States of Colombia had reason for separate issues of stamps none of them has had so strong reasons as the State of Cauca. If no charge is made for transportation I have still to discover it, although I have spent several years there.

There is not, and has not been a band of swindlers exploiting Cauca; one postmaster intentionally ran out of stamps and attempted to use some provisionals, he was arrested and put in prison.

The maker of the plate of the last stamps was not a "counterfeiter", the plate was made in St. Louis, which probably accounts for the imperfect Spanish.

The State of Cauca is now called the Department of Cauca and bears that name in all official documents. I am pleased to find one statement that I can agree to unreservedly.

W. T. CURTIS.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO BE HELD IN PARIS IN SEPTEMBER OF THIS YEAR.

We have just received a circular from the committee appointed for the supervision of the above mentioned exposition, requesting us to call the attention of our readers to the existence of such a project, and asking assistance from all parts of the world in order to make this exposition more successful than any previous one. The names at the head are a guarantee of the quality of the work to be undertaken, and we have no doubt that the exhibition will be the finest that the world has ever seen. All collectors in this country are requested to assist by the loan of any great rarities or unique specimens that they may possess, and we shall gladly furnish any further particulars that may be desired. It is, of course, in the interest of stamp collecting, that exhibitions of this sort, which are the only means of bringing our science before the public gaze be made as interesting, valuable and instructive as possible, and in order to accomplish this end, a hearty co-operation on all sides is necessary.

THE GOLD COAST 1d PROVISIONAL OF 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Monthly Journal*.

Dear Sir:—In January last you were kind enough to publish a communication from me on this subject, and in March, in consequence of your much-to-be-deplored incredulity, which cast a doubt on the characters of the individuals upon which my remarks were founded, and the want of official confirmation as to the continued and extended use of the provisional, I wrote to the Postmaster at Accra, asking him to be kind enough to inform me: 1. At what date the stamp was first issued, and if for Accra only? 2. Whether it is not a fact that at some later date the use of it was extended to Elmina, Winnebah, Appam, and other towns? The answers to these questions, in a letter just received from the Colonial Postmaster, dated the 25th of April last, are as follows: "These stamps were first issued in March, 1889, and their use confined to the town of Accra only. In July of the same year, their use was extended to a few of the out-districts of the Colony, with instructions to use them only upon correspondence posted in the Colony."

By the light of this intelligence it becomes clear that the provisional had a much longer existence than I had supposed, and that the specimens mentioned bearing the postmarks of Elmina and Winnebah and dated August 2nd and 3rd, were not early ones. Also that the copies with various postmarks, which formed the basis of my conjectures, may reasonably be supposed to have been good, inasmuch as after July the stamp was used in various outlying districts. So the Postmaster and stamps are both right.

I am, yours faithfully,

June 4th, 1892.

GILBERT LOCKYER.

THE ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF U. S. STAMPS.

The heading of this little paragraph may appear strange to a great many of our readers, as every time that a new catalogue appears about 200 stamp papers in the United States find an intelligent writer who gives a list of the prices which obtained the year before and the new rates. We must really apologize for writing anything at all on this subject, but we had just run across a little price list issued by A. Fountain, 79 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. in August, 1879, and the prices marked on that list are so very far below the current rates for U. S. stamps that we think it will be really of some interest to our readers to know the advance which has taken place in a period of 13 years. We present herewith a list of the stamps in which the advances have been most marked, and it will furnish interesting reading. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that foreign stamps, or at least the rarer kinds, have advanced in just as great proportion and in some the difference is even more marked than in any mentioned hereunder. We present herewith the prices quoted in the list in question:

PRICE LIST OF A. FOUNTAIN, 79 NASSAU STREET, N. Y., AUG., 1879.
UNITED STATES STAMPS.

Issue of 1847.		Newspaper Stamps, 1865.	
5c brown, used	5c	5c blue, unused	10c
10c black, "	40c	10c green, "	20c
		25c red, "	40c
Issue of 1851.		Executive.	
5c brown, used	10c	The set, unused.	90c
90c blue, "	70c	Interior.	
Issue of 1861-66.		The set, used.	15c
5c brown, used	03c	Justice.	
15c black	02c	The set, used.	\$1.00
Issue of 1869.		Navy.	
1c buff, used	03c	The set, used.	75c
6c blue, "	03c	Post Office.	
10c yellow, "	10c	The set, used.	30c
12c green, "	05c	State.	
15c brown and blue, used	05c	15c used	15c
24c green and purple, "	40c	24c "	25c
30c red and blue, "	35c	30c "	20c
90c black and carmine, "	90c	90c "	50c
Issue of 1870-75.		Treasury.	
7c vermilion, used	03c	The set, used.	15c
24c purple, "	05c		

CANADA 1 x 1c. CARD, STAMP AT LEFT.

Do any of our readers know the Canadian 1x1c card with the stamps on the left, instead of on the right? There appears to be some dispute as to whether this is a genuine error of impression, or a variety due to the sheets of cards being wrongly cut, by accident or design. Of course, if these cards are obtainable in sheets, the latter class of variety can be easily made—such has been done in other cases—but then the stamp would be some distance away

from the end of the scroll. It is asserted, however, that copies exist with the stamp at the same distance from the left end of the scroll as it usually is from the right, and that the Canadian authorities acknowledge that such an error was issued. Can any one show us a copy of it?—(*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal.*)

Yes, we can. By referring to our paper No. 55, issued on the 14th of May, 1890, you will find there a copy of a letter received by us, from the Secretary of the Post Office Department at Ottawa regarding this very card, as follows:

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter stating that you have in your possession a Canadian reply post card, upon which the stamp appears in the upper left-hand corner, and inquiring whether this card was officially issued by this department, or whether the position of the stamps was due to a mistake in cutting the sheets.

"In reply, I am to say that the position of the stamp on the card to which you refer (a certain number of a specimens of which were inadvertently issued by this Department) was due to a mistake in printing."

We have never seen one of these cards which could have been produced by wrong cutting.

If any Error cards have been made by such a manipulation, either by accident or design, we do not know it. However, the difference between a wrongly cut card and a genuine error is so apparent that it can be detected even without the use of a millimetre scale.

The distance of the stamp from the end of the scroll on the error card is 4 mm., while if produced by wrong cutting of a sheet of the correct issue (stamp at right), the distance will be 14 mm.

To prove this we take two of the latter cards (in the absence of an uncut sheet which we have never seen), place them end against end, measure the distance from the left end of the scroll on one card by the outer circle enclosing the figure "1" on the other card, and the result will be as stated above.

This fact and the letter from the Canadian P. O. Department, quoted above, removes all doubts as to the true character of this rarity, known as the "Canada Error Card."

We have several used specimens in our collection.—*The Postal Card.*

ITALIAN UNPAID LETTER STAMPS OF 50 AND 100 LIRE.

The 50 and 100 lire unpaid letter stamps of Italy are not used for revenue purposes. They are placed by the postoffice on the monthly accounts of the money order department, and are used to indicate the amount of tax received on such money orders during the month. Since 1887 I have seen large quantities of these sold at Rome by the postal administration, to dealers of postage stamps, who at that time sold them at 40 francs per pair. If we would calculate the number of pairs of these stamps used from the day of issue until now, we would arrive at the conclusion that these stamps are worth about 10 centimes per pair, the price which I predicted when they were held at 40 francs. At least this prediction will hold good unless a change of issue should be made, of which, however, there has been no question until now. At 2 francs, the price at which these stamps are offered at present, they are still more than ten times too high, and I feel certain that before long they will be selling at 10 or 15 centimes.

J. NALES.

(Translated from the *Gazette Timbrologique.*)

COUNTERFEITS OF AFGHANISTAN.



In February last on the authority of *L'Ami des Timbres*, we chronicled three values of a retouched die, printed in various colors on various papers. At about the same time, Mr. A. H. Mama of Bombay offered us a lot of current Afghanistan on various papers, which offer was accepted by us, and these stamps reached us about two months ago. As soon as we saw them, we had our doubts about their genuineness, and in order to have our suspicions confirmed we sent some of these stamps to Major Evans for inspection, who agreed with us, pronouncing all bad. In order to prevent other people from being swindled, we give above illustrations of these forgeries, of which we have received the following:

- 1 abassi purple on green laid paper
- 1 abassi purple on rose "
- 1 abassi purple on yellow "
- 1 abassi purple on orange "
- 1 abassi purple on lilac "
- 1 abassi purple on white "

- 1 abassi red on yellow laid paper
- 1 abassi red on orange "
- 1 abassi red on white "
- 1 abassi red on rose "

- 2 abassi purple on green laid paper
- 2 abassi purple on rose "
- 2 abassi purple on yellow "
- 2 abassi purple on orange "
- 2 abassi purple on lilac "
- 2 abassi purple on white "

- 2 abassi red on yellow laid paper
- 2 abassi red on orange "
- 2 abassi red on white "
- 2 abassi red on rose "

- 1 rupee purple on green laid paper
- 1 rupee purple on rose "
- 1 rupee purple on yellow "
- 1 rupee purple on orange "
- 1 rupee purple on lilac "
- 1 rupee purple on white "

1 rupee red on yellow laid paper
 1 rupee red on orange "
 1 rupee red on white "
 1 rupee red on rose "

A large part of these were cancelled, most of them in the ordinary way, a piece being cut or torn out; on some we found a circular postmark reading:

I. DE LY
 CALCUTTA
 FEBR.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 2c letter card now has dotted lines for the address, and the perforation does not run up to the edge.

Letter Card.

2c brown, *creamish*.

AUSTRIA.—According to Mr. C. Ledermann this country contemplates the issue of new envelopes, wrappers and unpaid letter stamps.

BARBADOS.—Mr. Parkinson informs us of the probable issue of a provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ p to be surcharged on the current 4p. From other sources we are also informed of the probable issue of a provisional 1p on the same stamp. The new issue will probably not be ready until September and possibly not before October.

Since writing the above we have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p from Mrs. E. M. Mayers and Mr. J. H. A. Taylor. It is said that 120,000 stamps were thus surcharged.

Adhesives.

Provisional issue. Watermarked Crown & C. C.

Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 4p brown, black surcharge

Varieties:

Period instead of hyphen between HALF and PENNY.

First N of PENNY broken.

Second N of PENNY broken.

E of PENNY broken.

F of HALF broken.

BOLIVIA.—The 2c reply card has just reached us. We also illustrate the 1c chronicled in March.

Postal Card.

2x2c blue, *white*, F 2.



Si _____

INTERIOR

ESCRIBASE EN ESTE LADO
UNICAMENTE LA DIRECCION



Si _____

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL

ESCRIBASE EN ESTE LADO
UNICAMENTE LA DIRECCION

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—As we suspected, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a black on yellow is a myth, doubtless chronicled by mistake for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ a.—*Monthly Journal*.

BRITISH GUIANA.—We illustrate below the provisional cards chronicled last month.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
BRITISH GUIANA—GUYANE BRITANNIQUE
POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



CANADA.—We notice that we have omitted to chronicle the 1c wrapper issued sometime ago.

Wrapper.



Size 126x273 mm.
1c blue, light buff paper.

CAPE GOOD HOPE.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of a permanent 2½p stamp of similar type to the other current values.

Adhesive.



Watermarked anchor.
Perforated 14.
2½p pale green

ANTIOQUIA.—There seems to be an error in the sheets of the current 5c stamps, as we have seen an unsevered pair on which the stamp to the left was 2½c and the one to the right was 5c. Fanciful errors and varieties seem to be a natural product of the great Republic of Colombia. Oh for another revolution!

Adhesive.



Perforated 14.
2½c black (error) on gray

FRENCH CONGO.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles two new surcharges for these Colonies on the current 20 and 40c adhesives of the French Colonies.

Adhesives.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c on 20c red on green, black surcharge
10c on 40c red on straw, " "

GUADELOUPE.—According to *La Revue Philatelique* the 5c surcharged "Guadeloupe" exists with double surcharge.
Adhesive.



Perforated 14x13½.
5c green, double surcharge.

MARTINIQUE.—Mr. R. C. Marius, informs us that the 5c on 10c black, black surcharge and 15c on 30c black, red surcharge, of the provisional issue of 1891, although catalogued by us and others were never issued.



ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—Three more provisionals of this Colony have just reached us. There seems to be no danger of any of the printers in this island remaining unemployed. Nobody ever appreciates the vast amount of correspondence carried on in these French Colonial possessions until the "exigencies of the Service" require the manufacture of new provisionals about once every month.

Adhesives.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c on 25c black on rose, black surcharge,
2c on 25c black on rose, " "
4c on 25c black on rose, " "

FUNCHAL.—We have seen the 25r of this Colony, type similar to the new Portuguese stamps.

Adhesive.

Perforated 12.

25r green

JHIND.—*Le Timbre Poste* mentions the issue of the following values surcharged in black: JHIND
STATE

Adhesives.



Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

1a 6p bistre, black surcharge

3a orange, " "

16a yellow brown, black surcharge

2a brown on red p, " "

Officials.

Perforated 14.

Watermarked star.

3a orange, black surcharge

4a olive, " "

6a yellow brown, black surcharge

12a brown on red p, " "

1 rupee, slate, " "

PUTTIALA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the following stamps surcharged
PATIALA in black.

Adhesives.



Watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

9p carmine, black surcharge

1a 6p bistre, " "

3a orange, " "

6a yellow brown, " "

12a brown on red p, black surcharge

Official Stamps.

Watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

- 4a olive, black surcharge
 8a mauve, "
 1 rupee slate, "

MEXICO.—Mr Sanchez has sent us a new Officially Sealed Stamp.
Officially Sealed.
 Unperforated.
 no value, rose on white paper

NETHERLANDS.—The 1 florin with portrait of Queen Wilhelmina has been issued.
Adhesive.



Perforated.
 1gld slate blue

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Stamp News* has been informed that the supply of tinted cards having run out, 6,000 of the 1p cards were printed on white paper.
Postal Card.
 1p violet, white

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. C. F. Winstanly has sent us the current ½p watermarked Star and N. Z.
Adhesive.



Watermarked Star and N. Z.
 Perforated 12½.
 ½p pink

PONTA DELGADA.—This is the last one of the three districts of the Azores group that has issued new stamps, of which we have seen the 25r.
Adhesive.
 Perforated 12.
 25r green

PORTUGAL.—The 10r card with stamp of the new issue has just been issued.
Postal Card.
 10r lilac, buff p

QUEENSLAND.—"In consequence of a leakage in the revenue," says *Vindin's Periodical Monthly* "the 2sh, 2sh 6p, 1osh, £1 stamps will henceforth be sold by the Post Office only instead of as heretofore by the Treasury, thus establishing their full claim to rank as postage stamps."—*London Philatelist*.



SARAWAK.—We have received a provisional 1c stamp made in surcharging the 3c stamp of the 1871 issue ONE CENT and obliterating its original value.
Adhesives.
Provisional issue.



Perforated 11.
1c on 3c brown, yellow paper, black surcharge

SPAIN.—According to the *Revue Philatélique* the 10c *Timbre movil* 1892 has been used for postage.
Revenüe used for postage.
Perforated.
10c dark olive

SELANGOR.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 5c tiger type.
Adhesive.



Watermarked Crown and C. C.
Perforated 14.
5c blue

SWEDEN.—Four stamps of a new design have just been issued. We have thus far received only 1 and 4 öre.

Adhesives.

Watermarked Crown.
 Perforated 13.
 1öre blue and brown
 2öre yellow and brown
 3öre blue and brown
 4öre blue and red

SWITZERLAND.—The long promised 30c has been issued.
Adhesive.



Perforated 11 1/2.
 30c red brown

TASMANIA.—We illustrate here the stamp of the Registration Envelope chronicled by us in May.



TOBAGO.—We illustrate below the provisional cards chronicled last month.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 TOBAGO (TABAGO)
 POST CARD
 THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



TURKS ISLANDS.—We are informed by the Postmaster that the single and reply 1 1/2 pence cards have been surcharged "1d" in black.

Postal Cards.

Provisional issue,

1p on 1½p brown, buff black surcharge

1x1p on 1½x1½p brown, buff F1 "

ZULULAND.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles three new values made by surcharging the current English stamps "Zululand" in thick block letters.

Adhesives.

Watermarked large Crown.

Perforated 14.

9p lilac and blue, black surcharge

1sh green

Watermarked anchor.



Perforated 14.

5sh rose, black surcharge

CHICAGO A. P. A. BRANCH No. 1.

At a meeting of Chicago Branch No. 1, A. P. A., twelve members being present, the following ticket was placed in nomination for the coming election.

President, John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, W. C. Van Derlip, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, Millard F. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, Alfred L. Holman, Chicago, Ill.

Int. Secretary, Jos. Bechert, Hoboken, N. J.

Trustees, Geo. H. Watson, Henry Clotz and G. B. Calman.

Recommendations for appointive officers were made as follows:

Librarian, Alvah Davison, New York.

Superintendent of Sales, S. B. Bradt, Chicago, Ill.

Purchasing Agent, William Sellschopp, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Holman accepted the nomination on the supposition that Mr. Gregory would not accept the office. In case Mr. Gregory becomes a candidate for re-election Mr. Holman wishes to withdraw in his favor.

A motion prevailed that the Chicago Branch, while preferring to see the *American Philatelist* continued, would be willing to abide by whatever action the convention thought best to take.

In the matter of annual dues the Branch considered it unwise to reduce them below \$2.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, *Sec'y* A. P. A. Branch.

AMALGAMATION.

At the meeting of July 7th the following resolution was submitted to the Chicago Philatelic Society:

WHEREAS, There having been considerable agitation upon the advisability of consolidating all Philatelic societies in the United States, which are *National* in their character, and

WHEREAS, Such consolidation would in our opinion be of the greatest service to the cause of Philately, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Philatelic Society being one of the largest societies to be affected by such action, hereby appoint the Governing Board a Committee, to so revise and amend the Constitution as to eliminate all features which tend to make the society *National* in its aims, and to place the society upon a purely local basis, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each *Passive* member with a recommendation that they identify themselves with the typical society, the American Philatelic Association, which will give them all the benefits they have enjoyed in the Chicago Philatelic Society and many others.

The above was signed by P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt, Samuel Leland, John W. Palmer, Geo. L. Toppan, A. L. Holman.

C. E. SEVERN, *Sec'y* Chicago P. S.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 136 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I. N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, F. C. VEHS�AGE.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86 Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Exchange Department address R. T. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

113TH REGULAR MEETING HELD JULY 20TH, 1892.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M., by the President, with the following members present,—Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Albert Schindler, Chas. Grevning, Oscar Dejonge, Henry Obert, J. N. F. Levick, Robt. S. Lehman, R. F. Albrecht and F. C. Vehslage, Mrs. and Miss Albrecht were present as guests. Minutes of the 112th regular meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reporting favorably, the following gentlemen were balloted for and unanimously elected members of this society,—Messrs. V. Gurdji, M. H. Newmark, Chas. E. Wade, Adolph Leinhardt and E. W. Heusinger.

Mr. Kuntz withdraws his application for Membership.

The Sales Superintendent reports the eight circuits which were outstanding when his yearly report was made, have all been settled and with two others

been returned to their owners, making the total amount sold \$207.29 in two months with (9) nine circuits still out.

The Circuits settled are as follows:—

125	Berlin,	\$16.42	
126	New York,	18.43	
130	New York,	50.65	
133	Paris,	18.02	
134	Brooklyn,	13.18	
137	New York,	24.00	
138	London,	14.88	
139	Louisville,	9.03	\$164.61
<hr/>			
140	Willets Point,	37.48	
141	Bethlehem,	5.20	42.68
<hr/>			
			\$207.29

The examination Committee reports as follows :

That this Department is now ready for work and that they have adopted the following rules and blank form for this Department:

EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT.

Rules:—This Department is free to all S. I. P. S. Members, for non-Members the fee is 25 cents for 10 Stamps or less. All letters must contain full return Postage and should be registered both ways as no responsibility will be assumed by the Department.

Mr.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of _____ contained _____ pieces for examination which we beg to return with the following remarks:

	stands for	Genuine original	in all	pieces
G	"	Reprint	"	"
R	"	Counterfeit	"	"
C	"	Counterfeit surcharge	"	"
C's	"	Counterfeit perforation	"	"
C'p	"	Counterfeit cancellation	"	"
C'c	"	Genuine but cancellation washed off	"	"
C'w	"	Humbag	"	"
H	"	Revenue Stamp	"	"
R S	"	Essay	"	"
E	"	Proof	"	"
P	"	Local Stamp	"	"
L	"	Photograph	"	"
Ph	"	Fail to give our opinion	"	"
?	"			

The examination fee is for the

pieces \$
Postage \$

Which amount we have duly received.

Respectfully,

The examining Committee of the S. I. P. S.

The Committee on Photograph Album report progress.

The following ticket was nominated for officers of the A. P. A., for the ensuing term.

President, John K. Tiffany.

Vice-President, Willard C. Vanderlip.

Secretary, Millard F. Walton.

Treasurer, Chas. Gregory.

International Secretary, Joseph Rechert.

Trustees, Geo. H. Watson, Henry Clotz and G. B. Calman.

For Supt. of Sales, Mr. R. F. Albrecht is recommended.

Communication was read from Mr. Beil, Paris, which was referred to the Exchange Superintendent.

The Society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the *Postal Card* for July, three copies of the *New York Stamp*, presented by Mr. Chas. Grevning and a catalogue of Russian, Finland and Scandinavian stamps presented by Mr. Woldemar Jurgen.

Upon motion the donors were tendered a vote of thanks.

Mr. W. H. Bruce presents the Society's album with some counterfeit stamps, which were accepted with thanks.

Mr. A. R. Rogers requests that the exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, be displayed on S. I. P. S. Permanent Album sheets and which should be furnished free of charge.

Upon motion this request was referred to the Committee on Permanent Album.

Mr. Dejonge showed the Society a part of an envelope, hand stamped "Postage Paid Imperial German Post Office 31-1-89." which came on a letter mailed from Samoa on the day that the cyclone occurred, when so many German and American vessels were lost.

The postage stamps were all blown away.

This envelope was sent to Mr. C. Witt, by the German Consul at Samoa, who presented it to the President of S. I. P. S.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30 p. m.

The next regular meeting will be held August 10, 1892.

This is one week sooner than usual and is on account of the Convention of the A. P. A. where many will attend.

F. C. VEHS�AGE. *Secretary.*

POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

(Continued.)

SWEDEN.

(Continued.)

The two circles touch each other and the heavy line under 4th dotted line measures 59 mm in length; Denna Sida, etc. measures 56 mm in length.

3	1873	607	60 lilac, lilac frame, <i>white</i>				
4	"	"	100 carmine, lilac frame, <i>white</i>				
			Same as preceding, but heavy line measures 58 mm.				
5	1873	607	60 lilac, lilac frame, <i>white</i>				
6	"	"	100 carmine, lilac frame, <i>white</i>				
			Same as preceding but circles do not touch.				
7	1873	607	60 lilac, lilac frame, <i>white</i>				
8	"	"	100 carmine, lilac frame, <i>white</i>				
			Denna Sida, etc. measures 48 mm in length.				
9	1873	607	60 bright lilac, bright lilac frame, <i>white</i>				
10	"	"	60 " " pale " " "				
11	"	"	60 pale " blue " " "				
12	"	"	60 lilac, pale " " "				
13	"	"	100 carmine, " " " "				

Same as preceding with four diamonds after E of SEX in stamp.

- 14 1873 607 6ö lilac, pale lilac frame, *white*

Denna Sida, etc. measures 48mm on first card and 56mm on reply; heavy line measures 59mm on first card and 58mm on reply.

- 15 1873 607 6x6ö lilac, lilac frame, *white F 3*

- 16 " " 10x10ö carmine, lilac frame, *white F 3*

Same as preceding but heavy line measures 59mm on both cards.

- 17 1873 607 6x6ö lilac, lilac frame, *white F 3*

Denna Sida, etc. measures 48mm on both cards.

- 18 1873 607 6x6ö lilac, lilac frame, *white F 3*



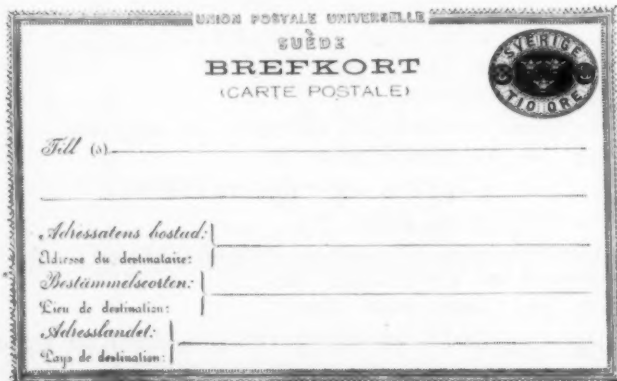
608

Heavy line measures 58 mm.

- 19 1878 608 no value, red, *white*
 20 " " " red brown, *white*
 21 " " " green, "
 22 " " " lilac, "

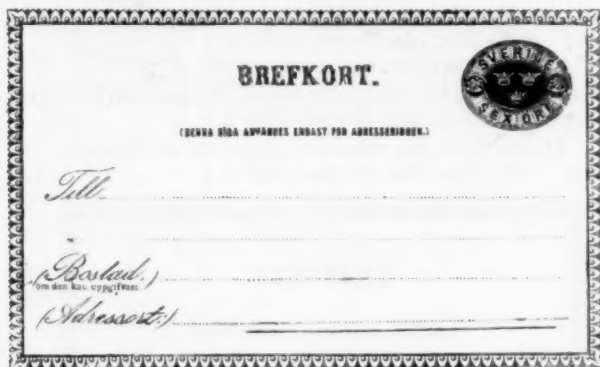
Heavy line measures 59 mm.

- 23 1878 608 no value, lilac, *white*



609

- 24 1879 607 100 carmine, *white*
 25 " " 150 green, "



610

Denna Sida measures 52 1/2 mm in length.

- 26 1881 610 6 ö mauve, *white*
 27 1882 610 6 ö lilac, "
 28 1885 610 5 ö green, "

Denna Sida, etc. measures 50 mm in length.

- 29 1882 610 6 ö lilac, *white*

On original, B of BREFKORT is over AN.

- 30 1883 610 6x6 ö lilac, *white* F 3

On original, B of BREFKORT is over A of SIDA.

- 31 1883 610 6x6 ö lilac, *white* F 3

Period after SVARET in upper left corner of first card.

- 32 1883 609 10x10 ö carmine, *white* F 1
 33 " " 15x15 ö green, " "

No period after SVARET.

- 34 1883 609 10x10 ö carmine, *white* F 1
 35 " " 15x15 ö green, " "

No accent over first E of REPONSE on reply card.

- 36 1883 609 10x10 ö carmine, *white* F 1

T of SVARET is under F of BRFFKORT.

- 37 1885 610 5x5 ö green, *white* F 1

T of SVARET between E and F of BREFKORT and the A of BET-ALDT is between R and T of BREFKORT.

- 38 1885 610 5x5 ö green, *white* F 1

Same as preceding but A of BETALDT is under right leg of R of BREFKORT.

- 39 1884 610 5x5 ö green, *white* F 1



611

- 40 1885 611 5ö on 6ö lilac, blue surcharge, *white*

On original B of BREFKORT is over ANV of ANVANDES.

- 41 1885 611 5x5ö on 6x6ö lilac, blue surcharge, *white F 3*

On original B of BREFKORT is over A of SIDA.

- 42 1882 611 5x5ö on 6x6ö lilac, blue surcharge, *white F 3*

Same as type 610 but second line of first card reads MED BETALT SVAR.

- 43 1889 610 5x5ö green, *white F 3*

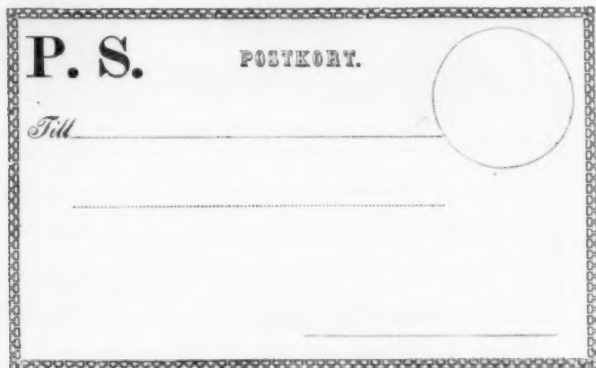


612

- 44 1889 612 10ö carmine, *white*

- 45 " " 10x10ö carmine, *white F 1*

OFFICIAL CARDS.



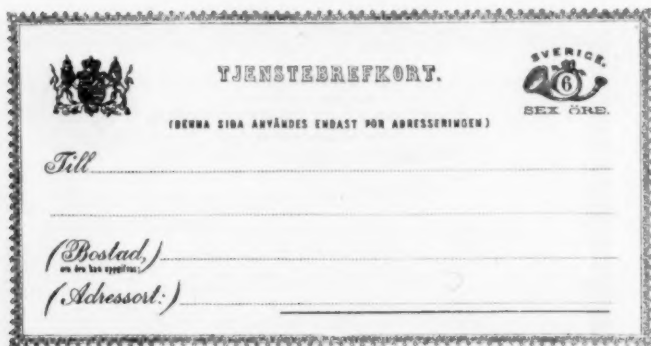
613

Frame measures 135x69mm.

101 1874 613 no value, black, *brownish buff*
 102 " " " " *white*

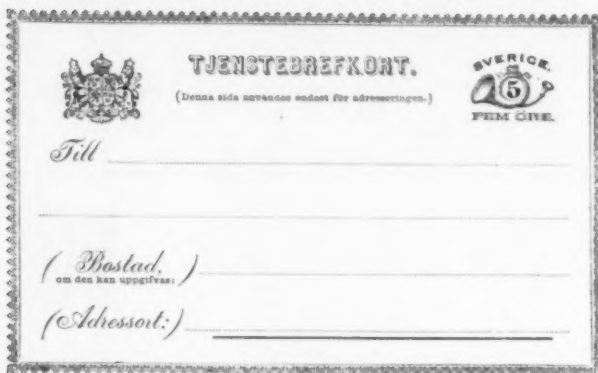
Frame measures 125x75mm.

103 1882 613 no value, black, *white*



614

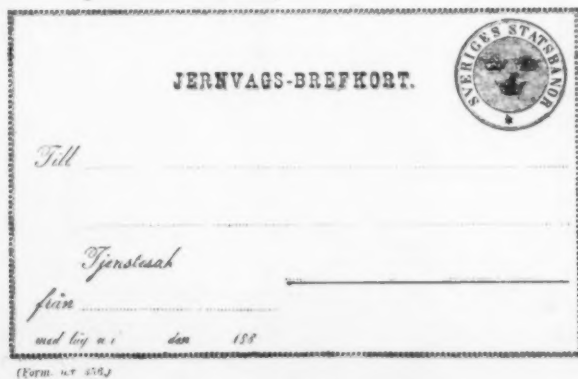
104 1874 614 6 ö light brown, *white*
 105 " " 6 ö lilac brown, "
 106 " " 10 ö red " "
 107 " " 6 ö lilac " "



108 1885 615 5ö green, white



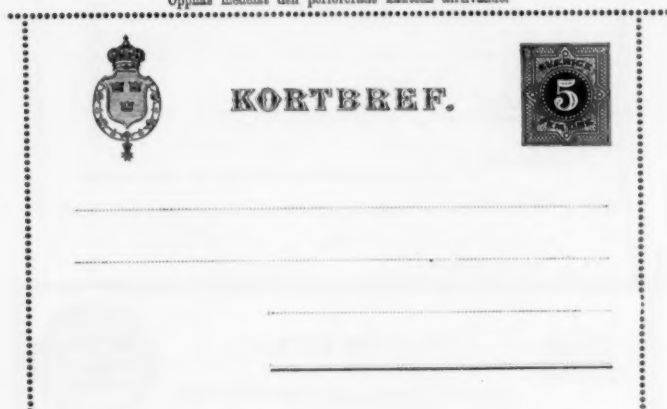
109 1885 616 5ö on 6ö light brown, blue surcharge, white
 110 1887 " 5ö on 6ö bright lilac, " " "
 111 " " 5ö on 6ö brown lilac, " " "
 112 " " 5ö on 6ö rose lilac, " " "



113 1887 617 no value, blue, *white*

LETTER CARDS.

Öppnas medelst den perforerade kantens afrifvande.



618

151 1889 618 5ö green, *blue*
 152 " " 10ö carmine, *blue*

Local Card for the City of Stockholm.



619

201 1889 619 no value, blue, *white*